

Some of these men get nothing, some expenses, some mileage and a *per diem* in lieu of the expenses, and a few, like members of the State Hospital Commission, expenses and a small *per diem*.

But this allowance is not a salary within the meaning of the statute. This view is supported not only by the reason of the thing, and the spirit governing the appointment of these men and their acceptance of these places, but is sustained by adhering to the most rigid principles of statutory construction.

It is a fundamental principle in construing statutes that "where words of a particular description in a statute are followed by general words that are not so specific and limited, the general words are to be construed as applicable to persons or things or cases of like kind to those designated by the particular words." This is known as the rule or doctrine *ejusdem generis*.

See Sunderland on Statutory Construction, Vol. 2, p. 814.

Now, let's apply these principles to the statute under consideration. It says: "For the commission of a judge, solicitor, Senator in Congress, Representative in Congress, notary public, or a place of profit," therefore the words "or places of profit" in our statute must refer to places similar to those enumerated; similar as to compensation, as to profit, and if there is any similarity in the salary of a judge, solicitor, or member of Congress and the pittance allowed directors and trustees of State institutions, the similarity is of microscopic proportions, invisible to the eye and insensible to the touch.

For these reasons I am of the opinion that no fee for commissions or for seal should be collected from parties appointed to these positions of trust.

Respectfully submitted,

T. W. BICKETT,  
*Attorney-General.*

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**NOTARY PUBLIC—WHERE OATH IS TAKEN—WHERE DUTIES  
MAY BE DISCHARGED.**

March 27, 1909.

HON. ALEX. J. FEILD, *Private Secretary, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 26th requesting my opinion whether a notary public for one county can qualify by taking oath in any other county than the one for which he was appointed, and also whether a notary public, when he has once qualified, can discharge the duties of his office in any county in the State, or whether he has to qualify by taking the oath before the Clerk of the Court in every county in which he wishes to act, has just been received.

I do not think a notary public appointed in one county can qualify by taking oath in any other county than the one for which he was appointed. Section 2347 of The Revisal says: "The Governor may,